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Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 2
Political affairs

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Overall orientation

2.1 The overall objective of the programme is to maintain international peace and security by assisting Member States and other international and regional organizations to resolve potentially violent disputes or conflict peacefully, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions emanating from the General Assembly and the Security Council. Wherever possible, this objective is achieved by preventing violent conflicts from arising through preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, through expansion of the United Nations range of partnerships with other international, regional and subregional organizations. The direction of the programme is provided in the pertinent resolutions of the Assembly and the mandates of the Council, which has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Within the Secretariat, substantive responsibility for the programme is vested in the Department of Political Affairs.

2.2 The strategy in meeting the programme's objectives is designed around nine subprogrammes, which include the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, the Peacebuilding Support Office and the United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

2.3 The activities to be implemented relate to early warning; preventive diplomacy; peacemaking, capacity-building and post-conflict peacebuilding; electoral assistance; the provision of substantive support to policymaking organs, such as the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; and the role of the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process. Those activities constitute the core functions of the Department of Political Affairs and together represent interdependent and complementary components of a comprehensive conflict-prevention, conflict-management and peacebuilding approach.

2.4 The Department of Political Affairs will continue to strive to reinforce the capacity of Member States, the international community and other regional organizations for preventive diplomacy, good offices and non-military measures to prevent potentially violent disputes from escalating into conflicts, as well as to resolve violent conflicts that have erupted, while fully respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Member States and the principle of non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, as well as respecting the principle of consent, which is an essential element for the success of such efforts. The Department will also endeavour to enhance its capacity with regard to the political aspects of peacebuilding, as approved by the relevant intergovernmental bodies.

2.5 The Department of Political Affairs will continue to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and with other relevant departments within the Secretariat in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on the subject of terrorism.

2.6 Special attention will also be given to incorporating a gender perspective into the work of the programme, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

2.7 The Peacebuilding Support Office will remain active in advancing the work of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture by supporting the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in all its substantive aspects, overseeing the operations of the Peacebuilding Fund and fostering collaboration with relevant entities of the United Nations system. The Office will support the work of the Commission by preparing analytical backgrounds that facilitate the development of the integrated peacebuilding strategies, by contributing to the drafting of the reports on the biannual reviews of the strategic frameworks for peacebuilding for countries on the agenda of the Commission and by planning for and preparing the reports on the field visits undertaken by members of the Commission. The Office will also promote collaboration among relevant entities of the United Nations system to promote a coherent response to the peacebuilding efforts at the country level and to advance the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict. The Peacebuilding Fund will contribute to consolidating peace by funding projects designed to respond to imminent threats to the peace process, build or strengthen national capacities to promote peaceful resolution of conflict, stimulate economic revitalization and re-establish essential administrative services.

2.8 The United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory has been established by the General Assembly to serve as a record, in documentary form, of the damage caused to all natural and legal persons concerned as a result of the construction of the wall by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/17, an Office for the Register of Damage has been set up at the United Nations Office at Vienna as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly operating under the administrative authority of the Secretary-General and responsible for the establishment and comprehensive maintenance of the Register of Damage.

Subprogramme 1
Prevention, management and resolution of conflicts

Objective of the Organization: To maintain international peace and security through prevention, management and resolution of conflicts by peaceful means

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity and capability of Member States and regional organizations to identify, prevent and address situations of potential violent conflict	(a) (i) Increase in the percentage of regional organizations that are able to respond effectively to potential violent conflict (ii) Increase in the number of Member States requesting assistance that are able to respond effectively to situations of potential violent conflict

(b) Peace processes remain on track	(b) (i) Reduction in the number of delays in meeting agreed objectives by parties (ii) Reduction in the number of instances in which peace processes, including those managed by special political missions, have lapsed into conflict

Strategy

2.9 Substantive responsibility for subprogramme 1 is vested in the regional divisions, the Policy and Mediation Division and the special political missions substantively administered by the regional divisions. In order to attain the objective of the subprogramme, the Department of Political Affairs will work closely with Member States and regional organizations to promote a more effective and cohesive response to help prevent, mitigate, manage and resolve situations of potential violent conflict and to address peace consolidation challenges facing countries emerging from violent conflict by (a) responding in a timely manner to situations of potential violent conflict; (b) providing timely and accurate information, analysis and policy options; (c) formulating recommendations on measures that could be undertaken by the United Nations system; (d) making available and providing substantive and technical support to the Secretary-General's good offices aimed at facilitating the peaceful settlement of complex situations in various regions, including through formal mediation, where appropriate; (e) enhancing capacity of regional and subregional organizations; (f) providing effective substantive support and guidance to special political missions; (g) strengthening the Department's capacity and expertise in order to address more effectively peace and security challenges; (h) providing support for and undertaking, where applicable, research on peace consolidation issues and best practices by the United Nations system in this area; and (i) developing coherent strategies for crisis prevention and post-conflict peace consolidation, linking diplomatic, security, military, humanitarian and developmental efforts by the United Nations system and other international and regional actors. To this end, the Department will work closely with other relevant parts of the United Nations system.

Subprogramme 2
Electoral assistance

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the existing capacity of the requesting Governments, in particular by enhancing the capacity of national electoral institutions

Expected accomplishment of the Secretariat	Indicator of achievement
Enhanced capacity of Member States requesting electoral assistance to strengthen their democratic processes and develop, improve and refine their electoral institutions and processes	Increase in the percentage of Member States requesting assistance that have strengthened existing electoral management bodies

Strategy

2.10 Substantive responsibility for subprogramme 2 is vested in the Electoral Assistance Division, which provides leadership and guidance to all United Nations electoral assistance activities. The Division will provide international expertise in a timely, coordinated and effective manner. It will provide assistance in the organization and conduct of electoral processes to Member States, including key guidance and support in the context of peace negotiations, peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions. The Division will assess the conditions and the needs for the holding of credible elections and, on the basis of those assessments, formulate strategic responses, taking into due consideration sustainability and cost-effectiveness. It will also provide guidance on executing the elections, including technical cooperation and expert advice on the establishment and enhancement of electoral management bodies. Moreover, the Division will establish partnerships with national and international bodies, within and outside the United Nations system, to foster the consistent application of international principles and develop technical parameters and best practices in the electoral field. It will also provide guidance on the establishment of electoral components in peace operations and on the organization of elections based on a specific mandate. In compliance with resolutions of the General Assembly or the Security Council, it will support United Nations electoral observers when deployed. The effectiveness of the subprogramme will be measured by an increase in the number of requests from Member States for assistance in establishing and strengthening electoral management bodies. This measure should reflect qualitative improvements and implementation of electoral processes, increasing citizen participation, the participation of women on equal terms with men and overall public confidence in the election, contributing to stability and security throughout the electoral process, in particular in transitional and post-conflict situations. The strengthening of electoral management bodies will further consolidate and regularize the achievements of previous elections as demonstrated by consecutive successful elections with results accepted by all stakeholders.

Subprogramme 3
Security Council affairs

Objective of the Organization: To facilitate the deliberations and effective decision-making by the Security Council and its subsidiary organs

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Meetings conducted in a timely and procedurally correct manner	(a) Degree of satisfaction expressed by members of the Security Council, as well as the wider United Nations membership, with the services provided by the Security Council Affairs Division
(b) Improved access to information relating to the work of the Security Council and its subsidiary organs	(b) (i) Increase in the number of pages viewed of the online *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*

	(ii) Increase in the number of visits to the Security Council home page
(c) Decisions of the Security Council and its subsidiary organs requiring substantive support by the subprogramme are implemented	(c) (i) Monitoring mechanisms under Security Council sanctions committees are established within the time frame stipulated by Council resolutions
	(ii) Missions of the Security Council and its subsidiary organs are carried out within the time frame stipulated by the relevant organ

Strategy

2.11 Responsibility for subprogramme 3 is vested in the Security Council Affairs Division, which will provide advice and substantive services to the Council and its subsidiary organs, in particular the sanctions committees and the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), informal working groups and the Military Staff Committee. Advice and substantive services will be provided through the timely issuance of parliamentary documentation and communications; the effective coordination of meetings; the provision of guidance to the Council, its subsidiary bodies and the wider United Nations membership in accordance with the Charter, the Council's provisional rules of procedure, Council decisions and past practice; the provision of substantive administrative support to expert monitoring groups and panels; the planning and facilitation of missions by members of the Council and chairpersons of its subsidiary organs; research and analysis, including with respect to current and past practice of the Council, as well as the implementation, effectiveness and impact of mandatory measures or sanctions imposed by the Council; advocacy and advice regarding the design and implementation of "targeted" sanctions; and the provision of familiarization sessions for new members of the Council with respect to the evolving procedure, practice and working methods of the Council and its subsidiary organs, in particular the sanctions committees.

Subprogramme 4
Decolonization

Objective of the Organization: To promote the decolonization process in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly for the 16 remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to bring about the complete eradication of colonialism

Expected accomplishment of the Secretariat	Indicator of achievement
The Special Committee and the General Assembly will be able to carry out their decolonization mandates and make progress in the decolonization process of the 16 remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories	100 per cent of parliamentary documents are submitted within deadlines

Strategy

2.12 Responsibility for subprogramme 4 lies with the Decolonization Unit, which will provide support to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as to the General Assembly. The issues related to decolonization are guided by the Charter of the United Nations, as well as by the principles of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV) and other relevant Assembly resolutions.

2.13 The Special Committee and the General Assembly will continue to examine the situation with regard to political, economic and social developments in all territories that have not yet exercised their right to self-determination and to seek suitable means to implement the Declaration in accordance with the Charter and relevant resolutions of the Assembly. The Committee will continue to improve cooperation with the administering Powers at all stages of the decolonization process. It will examine the views of the representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It will also organize its regional annual seminars in the Caribbean and the Pacific, as well as visiting missions to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Moreover, the Committee will continue to enlist worldwide support for decolonization and formulate proposals with respect to the issues on its agenda and report thereon to the Assembly.

2.14 In support of the above-mentioned legislative bodies, especially the Special Committee, advice and substantive assistance will be provided to the Committee, including in its deliberations on the situation in the remaining 16 Non-Self-Governing Territories at the annual sessions; during the preparation and conduct of its seminars held alternately in the Caribbean and the Pacific regions; during visiting missions; and in any other activity carried out to implement the mandated programme of work of the Committee. Assistance will also be provided in improving the Committee's cooperation with the administering Powers, maintaining contacts with the representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and developing relations with the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system aimed at achieving further progress in decolonization and bringing a complete end to colonialism. Supportive actions will include closely following the developments in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, conducting research and preparing working papers, reports and analytical and briefing materials. In addition, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, information material, including publications and audio and visual programmes related to decolonization, will be prepared and disseminated to a wide audience, with a view to increasing the awareness of the international community with regard to the decolonization issues as well as in mobilizing international support for the achievement of the complete eradication of colonialism.

Subprogramme 5
Question of Palestine

Objective of the Organization: To enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
Through the work of the Division for Palestinian Rights, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People will generate heightened international awareness of the question of Palestine, as well as international support for the rights of the Palestinian people and the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	(i) Sustained level of dialogue, engagement and support on the part of the international community for the programme's objectives, as evidenced by the number of adopted resolutions, international meetings and conferences, and International Days of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (ii) Continued involvement of civil society organizations in support of the efforts of the Committee and the United Nations towards a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine, as evidenced by the number of civil society conferences, public forums, meetings and consultations between the Committee and civil society organizations (iii) Increase in international awareness of the United Nations policies and activities on the question of Palestine, as evidenced by the increase in the number of users of documents of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, and relevant information materials on the "question of Palestine" website

Strategy

2.15 Substantive responsibility for implementing subprogramme 5 is vested in the Division for Palestinian Rights. The question of Palestine was first considered by the General Assembly in 1947. By its resolution 3376 (XXX), the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. Substantive and secretariat support will be provided to the Committee in its deliberations and its annual programmes of work, which focus on promoting a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine in accordance with all relevant United Nations resolutions, as well as the full and effective implementation of the Israeli-Palestinian agreements. A negotiated settlement is expected to resolve all outstanding issues. Supportive action by the United Nations will continue until all aspects of the question of Palestine are resolved in a satisfactory manner in accordance with international legitimacy. Assistance will also be provided to the Committee in mobilizing international support and assistance for the Palestinian people, including technical cooperation, such as an annual training programme for officials of the Palestinian Authority. Under the auspices of the Committee, thematic international meetings and

conferences will be convened to increase awareness of the various aspects of the question of Palestine and to promote dialogue among the parties concerned, including Governments, intergovernmental organizations, entities of the United Nations system and civil society organizations, and concerted action in support of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. In addition, and for the same purposes, under the guidance of the Committee, informational materials and resources on the question of Palestine will be developed and updated, including publications, the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine and the United Nations website.

Subprogramme 6
Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

Objective of the Organization: To advance implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced coordination and collaboration among the United Nations system entities in facilitating the implementation of the various elements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	(a) (i) Increase in the number of joint initiatives within the United Nations system and other participating entities for facilitating the implementation of the Strategy (ii) Increase in the number of countries requesting and receiving coordinated assistance for the integrated implementation of the Strategy from the United Nations system through the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
(b) Enhanced collaboration between the Member States, the entities of the United Nations system, international and regional organizations and civil society entities for the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	(b) Increase in the number of joint initiatives and activities undertaken by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force with the Member States, international and regional organizations, and civil society entities promoting the implementation of the Strategy

Strategy

2.16 Substantive responsibility for subprogramme 6 is vested in the Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, plays the central role in ensuring overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system. To achieve the objective of the subprogramme, the Office will support the efforts of Member States in the implementation of all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by ensuring that the United Nations system entities offer their experience and provide advice in a coherent and coordinated, timely, efficient and cost-effective manner to Member States. The four pillars of the strategy are measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, measures to combat terrorism, measures to improve State capacity to

combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations in this regard and measures to protect human rights while combating terrorism. The Office will enhance partnerships with Member States, regional and subregional organizations, and civil society on the implementation of the Strategy, and enhance access to assistance, information and good practices on promoting implementation. It will also facilitate and support initiatives and activities of the United Nations system in areas of their respective mandates and expertise for assisting in the implementation of the Strategy in all its elements. Moreover, the Office will address issues pertaining to the overall United Nations system-wide response to global terrorism challenges. To this end, it will work closely with participating entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

Subprogramme 7
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process

Objective of the Organization: To advance the Middle East peace process towards a comprehensive, just and lasting peace

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Participants will re-engage in taking parallel steps towards a lasting peace	(a) Increase in the number of negotiations between parties involved in the conflict with the support of the United Nations
(b) Mobilization of resources for improving the humanitarian conditions and development needs of the Palestinian people	(b) The level of resources made available for improving the living conditions of the Palestinians is maintained in accordance with need
(c) Coordinated response to the humanitarian and development needs of the Palestinian people and institutions	(c) Increase in the number of coordinated strategies and projects carried out by the United Nations system within the framework of the integrated strategic framework, the medium-term response plan and the consolidated appeals process

Strategy

2.17 The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process will provide good offices and other forms of diplomatic engagement and representation in Gaza, Jerusalem, the West Bank and the region to promote conflict resolution and prevention in the region, taking into account diplomatic, secular, cultural and gender perspectives. The Office will act as a focal point for the United Nations in its efforts to encourage and engage the parties and the international community through increased planning, negotiations and consultations, with a view to making progress towards a two-State solution. Taking into consideration previous obstacles and concerns that have emerged between the parties, the Office will expand its range of interlocutors to include stakeholders able

to provide further insight into potential resolutions of the legitimate concerns of the parties.

2.18 The Office will strengthen the roles of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, and continue to support integration of the work of the United Nations agencies in the occupied Palestinian territory. It will further guide the international community and United Nations agencies in the coordination, mobilization, management and allocation of development and humanitarian aid flows to the Palestinian people. This response should increasingly focus, at all levels, on the development and reform of Palestinian public and private institutions to ensure that those institutions can provide assistance directly to the Palestinian people in an equitable and sustainable way. Such a focus requires increased coordination within the international community, greater alignment with Palestinian priorities and systems and tools that result in fewer transaction costs for national partners.

Subprogramme 8
Peacebuilding Support Office

Objective of the Organization: To consolidate peace for post-conflict countries and avoid relapse into conflict

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced support for post-conflict countries	(a) (i) Increase in the number of countries in which the Peacebuilding Commission is engaged (ii) Number of field visits by the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Chairs of the Country-Specific Configurations and Commission delegations to deepen interaction with national stakeholders
(b) Informed decision-making by the Peacebuilding Commission	(b) All reports submitted within deadlines
(c) Effective mobilization of resources for the Peacebuilding Fund and the efficient allocation to prevent relapse into violent conflict	(c) (i) Total cumulative pledges to the Peacebuilding Fund (ii) The number of all newly approved applications from the Immediate Response Facility and Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility of the Peacebuilding Fund (iii) Total disbursements for newly approved projects made within 30 days of receipt of funding request
(d) Enhanced efficiency of United Nations support to national peacebuilding efforts	(d) (i) Increase in the number of United Nations country presences with an integrated strategic framework

	(ii) Increase in the number of United Nations staff and national and international partners who have received training in effective peacebuilding practices and tools
	(iii) The number of evaluation recommendations accepted about peacebuilding practices
	(iv) Increase in the percentage of recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict implemented

Strategy

2.19 The United Nations peacebuilding architecture, consisting of the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office, was established by concurrent resolutions of the General Assembly (resolution 60/180) and the Security Council (resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)). The Peacebuilding Support Office supports the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in all its substantive aspects and oversees the operations of the Peacebuilding Fund.

2.20 The key tasks of the Peacebuilding Commission include advising post-conflict countries on the development of integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; helping to marshal resources and ensuring predictable financing for immediate post-conflict activities and sustained financial investment over the medium to longer term; and ensuring sustained attention by the international community to post-conflict recovery.

2.21 The Peacebuilding Support Office will continue to support the work of the Peacebuilding Commission by preparing analytical backgrounds that facilitate the development of its instrument of engagement, by contributing to the drafting of the reports on the biannual reviews of such instruments of engagement for peacebuilding, by planning for and preparing the reports on the field visits by the Chairs of the country-specific configurations and by preparing background documents for thematic meetings of the country-specific configurations and the Working Group on Lessons Learned. The Office will support the Commission in implementing the recommendations which may result from the review process of 2010.

2.22 The Peacebuilding Support Office will also promote collaboration among relevant entities of the United Nations system to ensure enhanced support for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission, to promote a coherent approach through training, tools and guidance development and technical support to the peacebuilding efforts at the country level and to advance the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict. The Office's function of supporting the Commission will therefore extend to ensuring a more coherent approach of the United Nations in the countries that receive advice from the Commission.

2.23 The Peacebuilding Fund contributes to consolidating peace by funding projects designed to respond to imminent threats to the peace process, build or strengthen national capacities to promote peaceful resolution of conflict, stimulate economic revitalization and re-establish essential administrative services. The Peacebuilding Support Office will review the project proposals, share those reviews with entities of the United Nations system and make recommendations on allocation of funding subject to the approval of the Secretary-General.

Subprogramme 9
United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Objective of the Organization: To establish and maintain a Register of Damage caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution ES-10/17

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Progressive registration of damage claim forms	(a) (i) Increase in the number of damage claim forms collected (ii) Increase in the number of damage claim forms processed by the Office of the Register of Damage (iii) Increase in the number of damage claim forms registered by the Board of the United Nations System of Damage
(b) Increased public awareness of the affected Palestinian natural and legal persons about the possibility of and the requirements for filing claim forms	(b) Increase in the number of affected natural and legal persons informed about the possibility of and requirements for filing a damage claim form

Strategy

2.24 The Office of the Register of Damage will remain active for the duration of the registration process. The establishment of the Register itself is a continuous process, which will most likely take several years, given the thousands of potential claim forms and the continued construction of the Wall, which may result in new damage claims. The Register will include both printed and electronic versions of the claims, which will be safeguarded at the Office. The Office will be responsible for the administration of a community outreach programme to inform the Palestinian public about the possibility of and requirements for filing a claim form. To this end, the Office will, through locally recruited and United Nations Register of Damage-trained claim intakers, provide technical assistance to the claimants in filing the claim forms for registration of damage, as well as collecting and sending them, together with its supporting documents, to the Office for processing and review in accordance with objective criteria defined in the United Nations Register of Damage rules and regulations. The Office will also be responsible for maintaining the archive of the Register of Damage both in paper form and electronically.

Legislative mandates

Subprogramme 1
Prevention, control and resolution of conflicts

Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 99

General Assembly resolutions

47/120 A	An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters
47/120 B	An Agenda for Peace
52/12 A and B	Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform
57/5	Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion
57/26	Prevention and peaceful settlement of disputes
57/157	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States
57/296	Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
57/298	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
57/337	Prevention of armed conflict
59/310	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States
60/1	World Summit Outcome
60/4	Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations
60/260	Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide
60/283	Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide: detailed report
60/285	The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan
60/288	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
61/51	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community
61/53	Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe

61/230	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
61/269	High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace
61/293	Prevention of armed conflict
61/294	Zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic
63/10	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization
63/11	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization
63/12	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System
63/13	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
63/14	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe
63/15	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community
63/17	Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States
63/19	The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development
63/22	Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace
63/23	Promoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence
63/24	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union
63/34	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
63/35	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations
63/86	Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region
63/105	Question of Western Sahara

63/114	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference
63/115	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
63/143	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries
63/144	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization
63/161	Indigenous issues
63/200	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum
63/236	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie
63/261	Strengthening the Department of Political Affairs
63/267	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
63/281	Climate change and its possible security implications
63/301	Situation in Honduras: democracy breakdown
63/308	The responsibility to protect
63/310	Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union
64/6	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba
64/7	International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala
64/10	Follow-up to the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict
64/12	Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies
64/14	The Alliance of Civilizations
64/19	Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine
64/20	Jerusalem
64/21	The Syrian Golan
64/87	Assistance to Palestine refugees
64/90	Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

64/109	The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts
64/116	The rule of law at the national and international levels
64/118	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
64/123	Observer status for the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region of Africa in the General Assembly
64/124	Observer status for the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean in the General Assembly
64/125	Assistance to the Palestinian people
64/134	Proclamation of 2010 as International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding
64/137	Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women
64/155	Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization
64/183	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization
64/189	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
64/223	Towards global partnerships
64/238	Situation of human rights in Myanmar
64/252	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
64/254	Second follow-up to the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict
64/256	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization

Security Council resolutions

1196 (1998)	Importance of strengthening the effectiveness of arms embargoes in Africa
1197 (1998)	Support for regional and subregional initiatives on Africa and the strengthening of coordination between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in the area of conflict prevention and maintenance of peace

1208 (1998)	Maintenance of the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in Africa
1209 (1998)	Stemming the illicit arms flows to and in Africa
1318 (2000)	Declaration on ensuring an effective role for the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa
1325 (2000)	Women, Peace and Security
1366 (2001)	Prevention of armed conflict
1631(2005)	Cooperation with regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security
1645 (2005)	Post-conflict peacebuilding
1646 (2006)	Post-conflict peacebuilding
1699 (2006)	General issues related to sanctions
1810 (2008)	Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
1820 (2008)	Woman and peace and security
1882 (2009)	Children and armed conflict
1887 (2009)	Maintenance of international peace and security: Nuclear non-proliferations and nuclear disarmament
1888 (2009)	Woman and peace and security
1889 (2009)	Woman and peace and security
1894 (2009)	Protection of civilians in armed conflict
1904 (2009)	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
1907 (2009)	Peace and security in Africa

Subprogramme 2
Electoral assistance

64/304	Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

Subprogramme 3
Security Council affairs

Charter of the United Nations, in particular Articles 1, 7, 12 (2), 15, 24, 28, 29, 30, 45, 46, 47 and 50

General Assembly resolutions

686 (VII)	Ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available
55/222	Pattern of conferences
64/115	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Security Council resolutions

Resolutions and decisions pertaining to the establishment and mandates of subsidiary organs created by the Council under the terms of Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, including resolutions 751 (1992), 1132 (1997), 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1518 (2003), 1521 (2003), 1533 (2004), 1540 (2004), 1572 (2004), 1591 (2005) and 1636 (2005)

Subprogramme 4
Decolonization

General Assembly resolutions

1514 (XV)	Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
1541 (XV)	Principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 *e* of the Charter
1654 (XVI)	The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
2621 (XXV)	Programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
58/316	Further measures for the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly [annex, sect. D, para. 4 (b), Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)]
60/120	Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism
64/97	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations
64/98	Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories
64/99	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
64/100	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

64/101	Question of Western Sahara
64/102	Question of New Caledonia
64/103	Question of Tokelau
64/104 A+B	Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands
	A. General
	B. Individual Territories
64/105	Dissemination of information on decolonization
64/106	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Subprogramme 5
Question of Palestine

General Assembly resolutions

3376 (XXX)	Question of Palestine
32/40 B	Question of Palestine
34/65 D	Question of Palestine
38/58 B	Question of Palestine
46/74 B	Question of Palestine
64/16	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
64/17	Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

Subprogramme 6
Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

General Assembly resolutions

64/235	Institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

Subprogramme 7
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process

General Assembly resolutions

48/213	Assistance to the Palestinian People
49/88	Middle East peace process
64/19	Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine

Subprogramme 8
Peacebuilding Support Office

General Assembly resolutions

60/180	The Peacebuilding Commission
60/261	Election of seven members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission
60/287	The Peacebuilding Fund
62/245	Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009 (sect. II: financing of field missions of the Peacebuilding Commission)
63/282	The Peacebuilding Fund

Security Council resolutions

1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)	Post-conflict peacebuilding

Subprogramme 9
United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

General Assembly resolutions

ES-10/17	Establishment of the United Nations Register of Damage Caused By the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory: resolution